

Wilson Sails for America, Kings Bid Him Godspeed; Hollweg Demands Allies Try Him Instead of Kaiser

Dr. Wilkins, Condemned Wife Slayer, Hangs Self

Leaves Notes Saying He Is Innocent of Crime and Preferred To Be His Own Executioner

Guards Left Him For Five Minutes

Still Alive When Found, but Neck Was Broken; Had Procured New Rope

MINEOLA, L. I., June 29.—Dr. Walter Keene Wilkins killed himself in the Nassau County Jail to-night. He was to have been sentenced to death Tuesday morning for the murder of his wife. At 7:45 this evening two keepers found him dangling from a rope in the prison bathroom. His neck was broken.

Dr. Wilkins left five letters, which he had spent the afternoon in preparing. In one of these, addressed to Charles N. Wyssong, his attorney, he reiterated his absolute innocence of the crime for which he was to die, and added that since death was only a little way off he preferred to have it come now.

"Rather than be driven across the State of New York by Garman Plant (the county detective whose evidence helped convict him) and delivered up to Sing Sing prison," the physician wrote in another letter to J. P. Healy, of 170 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, "I prefer to be my own executioner. Besides, it will save Justice Manning from looking into my face when he tells me I have had a fair trial."

Proclaims His Innocence
"I am absolutely innocent of this crime,"
The physician was still breathing when they cut his body down. Physicians from Nassau County Hospital were called in. They worked for fifteen minutes with a pulmotor, to no effect. At a few minutes after 8 they pronounced him dead.

Before Dr. Wilkins was taken back to his cell on Friday, after he had heard the jury pronounce him guilty, he was led to the office of the warden, William Hults, and there searched in the presence of his attorneys.

During the search he produced from his wallet of his own accord a pair of manicure scissors and handed them to the warden, with the request that he be allowed to have them back again. This plea was denied.

The rope that he used to kill himself was six feet long and the diameter of a clothesline. Where and when he acquired it will be the subject of an investigation.

About the dead man's body another rope, evidently prepared by his own hands from torn strips of sheeting, was found.

No Chance for Accomplice
There are no windows in his cell which overlook the jail yard, and the window in the bathroom likewise is not accessible from the outside. It is claimed that it would have been impossible for the physician to have had an accomplice throw the rope into his cell or into the bathroom.



75 Per Cent of Bars Expect to Open Tuesday

Saloonkeepers Insist on Day Before Dry Wave Is Supposed to Set in That No Such Thing Will Happen

Father Knickerbocker will go forth to-night to meet a greatly modified form of prohibition halfway. The greetings over, he will clamber aboard a 1919 model water wagon, a vehicle that permits the passenger to alight at will and hobnob with Demon Rum with impunity.

That, in brief, is the nearest approach to a forecast obtainable yesterday of the significance the city will attach to the coming of prohibition to-night.

If any man in New York knew what the advent of war time prohibition three days after the conclusion of the war would actually mean to the city, he made himself unusually scarce. Nobody from Mayor Hylan on down to the lowest saloonkeeper had any idea what midnight would bring forth.

The two most widely diverging opinions offered during the day were those uttered by the leaders in the fight to make the country dry and those who hope to keep it wet—temporarily at least. Representatives of the Anti-Saloon League said that midnight would find all clocks tolling the death knell of the Demon Rum.

Nothing at All, They Say
The average saloonkeeper insisted that nothing at all would happen; that Tuesday morning would find the doors of all institutions selling hard liquor wide open as usual.

Franco-American Pact Signed, Declares Paris

PARIS, June 29.—The Franco-American convention was signed yesterday on behalf of the two governments, according to the newspapers. It is said the covenant includes several articles and specifies that violations of the peace treaty by Germany will give France the right to request American and British assistance.

Auto Leaps Over Bulkhead Into Sea

One girl was killed and another probably fatally injured early yesterday morning when the automobile in which they were riding blundered into the wrong street at Rockaway Beach, ran down the bulkhead and plunged into the sea.

According to the police, the machine, which was driven by John Winkler, jr., of 1429 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, was fleeing after running over Samuel Meltzer, of 90 Lenox Avenue, Manhattan, on the Boulevard. Meltzer was not badly injured, but Winkler, the police say, threw open the throttle, tore down the Boulevard to Eighty-sixth Street, then turned into a narrow street to the right. This led directly to a pier, which he did not see.

Mabel Leinhardt, twenty-five, of 229 Hiram Street, Brooklyn, was killed outright. Rose Atwell, twenty, the other woman in the car, suffered a possible fracture of the skull and is in Rockaway Hospital. Winkler and Joseph Walker, of 3457 Bleeker Street, got a ducking, but escaped injury.

Germany Fixes July 6 as Day of Mourning

Newspaper Announcements of Signing of Treaty Appeared in Black Borders; Quiet Is Advised

BERLIN, June 29 (By The Associated Press).—The Evangelical churches of Germany will celebrate Sunday, July 6, as a day of mourning.

It will be requested, that quiet prevail and that Germany make an earnest effort to recuperate by consistent work. The church bells will chime a hymn of mourning.

Some of the Berlin papers, announcing the signing of the treaty, appear in black borders, with captions on their Versaille articles such as "Germany's Fate Sealed," "Peace and Annihilation."

The "Tageszeitung," in closing an editorial, says: "Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Wilson and their accessories have sown dragon's teeth of eternal enmity."

Whole Press Pessimistic
The whole German press writes in the spirit of melancholy pessimism. The "Taegliche Rundschau" says: "What we need is a despot to compel the nation to work. If we are unable to instill him our enemies will send him." Dr. Dernburg, in the "Tageblatt," says: "The cup is drained to the dregs. There is no sense in continuing the controversy. It is better to endeavor quickly to find our feet. The concessions made to us are not without value, and open the way to certain alleviations."

German War Chancellor Takes Blame

Letter to Clemenceau Says He Is Ready to Face Court on Charge of Causing the War

Exile for Wilhelm Believed Likely

Entente Is Expected to Insist Holland Hold Him to Account

BERLIN, June 29 (By The Associated Press).—Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, former German Chancellor, has formally asked the Allied and associated powers to place him on trial instead of the former Emperor. The former Chancellor says he assumes responsibility for the acts of Germany during his period of office and places himself at the disposal of the Allies.

The request of the former Chancellor was made on June 25 in a communication to Premier Clemenceau, president of the conference. Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, it is said, desired to take this step on May 20, but refrained at that time on the expressed wish of the German government.

Accepts All Blame
The communication asks Premier Clemenceau to bring the following document to the knowledge of the Allied and associated powers:

"In Article 227 of the peace terms the Allied and associated powers publicly arraign His Majesty, William II of Hohenzollern, former German Emperor, for a supreme offence against international morality and the sanctity of treaties. At the same time they announced their resolve to address a request to the government of the Netherlands for the surrender of the former Emperor for purpose of trial."

Ready to Face Charges
"As former German Imperial Chancellor, I bear for my period of office sole responsibility, as regulated in the German Constitution, for the political acts of the Emperor. I believe I may have been deceived, but I cannot deny the reckoning which the Allies and associated powers desire to demand for these acts shall be demanded solely of me."

"Being convinced that the Allied and associated powers will not deny international respect to the legal position fixed by public constitutional law, I hereby express the hope that they will be inclined to yield to my urgent request."

Von Bethmann-Hollweg, served as Chancellor from 1909 to 1917, and has been charged with responsibility for the war. Last February he offered to give an accounting of his term in office. It was announced March 27 in Berlin that von Bethmann-Hollweg would be among those tried by Germany for responsibility for loss of the war. His name has been among those enemy leaders to be extradited and tried by the Allies under the treaty.

League Only Points Way, Says Wilson; Realization Calls for Life Work

LONDON, June 29.—A peace message from President Wilson to "The Daily Mail" and "The Weekly Dispatch," printed this morning, says:

"Many things crowd into the mind to be said about the peace treaty, but the thought that stands out in front of all others is that by the terms of the treaty the greatest possible measure of compensation has been provided for people whose homes and lives were wrecked by the storm of war, and security has been given them that the storm shall not arise again. In so far as we came together to insure these things, the work of the conference is finished, but in a larger sense its work begins to-day. In answer to an unmistakable appeal, the league of nations has been constituted and a covenant has been drawn which shows the way to international understanding and peace."

"We stand at the crossroads, however, and the way is only pointed out. Those who saw through the travail of war the vision of a world made secure for mankind must now consecrate their lives to its realization."

Mangin Would Smash German League Gate if Allies to Shut

Isolation of Prussia Only Hope of Enforcing the Peace Treaty, Declares Noted French Commander

By Wilbur Forrest
PARIS, June 29.—As a result of the consideration in the council of four of the question of the German act in scuttling the high seas fleet at Scapa Flow, it was stated officially to-day that the admission of Germany to the league of nations will be deferred indefinitely if further acts designed to frustrate or delay fulfillment of the treaty terms are committed.

The German situation continues to be the absorbing topic in peace conference circles. The attitude of the Berlin envoys at the signing yesterday only confirmed the statement made to correspondents at the meeting of the National Assembly at Weimar last week that the German government considers it impossible to fulfill the terms of the treaty accepted to-day.

Naturally the German government officials do not wish to carry out the terms of the document and have given evidence that they will do so only under pressure. The question is, What sort of pressure will the Allied powers see fit to employ?

The Allies are kept in full information regarding conditions in Germany because their agents are able to travel throughout the length and breadth of the country. I saw Frenchmen, Britons, Americans, Japanese and Italians who never were asked for their identification papers.

I learned to-day that the Allies have a detailed report of the German mobilization of troops, which is in the hands of the French, and that it involves 148,000 men equipped with 20,000 machine guns, asphyxiating gas appliances, hand grenades and live ammunition. It is said that the German chief of the General Staff, the bridges at Dirschau, Jablonow, and Gosserschen have been mined by the Germans.

All material in the naval yards at Danzig has been taken away. Two floating docks have been sold to Sweden and another to a private firm. Denmark has officially protested against the sale by the Germans of government properties in the section of Schleswig which was ceded to them.

Guns Boom As President Leaves Brest

"This Is America." He Exclaims as He Steps on Deck of Vessel; Ship Departs at 2:20 P. M.

Red Cross Roses For Mrs. Wilson

Kings George and Alfonso and Emperor of Japan Send Congratulations

ON BOARD THE U. S. S. GEORGE WASHINGTON, June 29 (By wireless to The Associated Press).—President Wilson received to-day a series of notable dispatches as he departed from France. These messages came from King George, King Alfonso and the Emperor of Japan, and congratulated the President on the large part he took during the war and in the peace conference.

It was a majestic naval spectacle that President Wilson saw as he stood on the bridge of the George Washington watching the receding shores of Europe and waving farewell to the French shore batteries beamed a parting salute. The United States battleship Okinawa led the way, with American and French destroyers flanking the Presidential ship on either side. At about 5 o'clock the French escort was ordered back and the destroyers wheeled about and with a parting salute steamed back to the harbor of Brest.

BREST, June 29 (By The Associated Press).—President Wilson sailed from Brest to-day on his return to the United States. The United States ship George Washington, carrying the President, departed from the harbor at 2:20 o'clock this afternoon.

The departure of the President from the soil of France caused scarcely a ripple on the life of this part. There was only a distance of fifty feet from where his special train stopped to where a motor launch was waiting to convey him to the George Washington. There was little cheering and applause from the several thousands who had gathered at the embarkation pier. A procession of Socialists, singing the "Internationale," debouched from the Rue St. Jean as the President walked across the pier. The President waved his silk hat to the paraders.

Gathered on the wharf were the French and American officials. The first to greet the President were Admiral H. Salsun and Admiral E. N. Benoit, of the French navy. Rear Admiral A. S. Halstead, of the American navy; Major General E. A. Helmick and Brigadier General Smedley Butler greeted the President in turn.

Roses Presented to Mrs. Wilson
Mrs. Wilson was presented with a bouquet of Brittany roses by Mrs. Josephine Lewis, of Cincinnati, Ohio, representing the American Red Cross in France. Mrs. Wilson, in a navy blue tailored dress, wore a handsome but simple little hat, apparently the latest creation from the Rue de la Paix. She smiled and thanked Mrs. Lewis and then chatted briefly with her. Mrs. Wilson appeared tired and fatigued and apparently was in a hurry to reach the launch.

The band of the 10th Chasseurs played "The Star-Spangled Banner" and the "Marseillaise" as the President descended the steps in the launch. As the launch went into the stream a company of marines and veterans of the Yser presented arms, while cries of "Vive Wilson!" "Vive Amerique!" "Vive la paix!" arose.

President Waves Farewell
The President stood aft on the launch waving his hat at the crowd on the National Bridge. The launch was lost to view down the harbor just as the Socialist parade reached the cliffs overlooking the harbor.

"This is America," were the President's words as he shook hands with Captain Edward McCauley aboard the George Washington. The President and Mrs. Wilson retired to their staterooms and the engines and machinery